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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXIII.

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Late from Liberia.

THE friends of the American Colonization Society will find the statements of Mr. Seys in regard to the condition and prospects of Careysburg, the interior settlement, decidedly encouraging. We have long felt that the chief, and perhaps only obstacle retarding the emigration of large numbers of our free people of color to Liberia, lay in the real and imagined dangers of the African climate. Hence the Society has sought the best means to mitigate and subdue the trials of disease during acclimation, and to ascertain whether the highlands, at a moderate distance interior, may not supply positions where the fever of the coast, if not wholly unknown, shall be so mild in character as to be divested mostly of danger. The latest intelligence, given in this number, affords reason to believe that Grand Cape Mount will be found a healthy place, and leads to the conclusion that the mortality in the Waters family was owing far less

to the insalubrity of the climate, than to certain enfeebling and depressing causes, acting upon these people during their passage or previously, or to something very peculiar in their constitution. Mr. Seys has shown a zeal, energy, and skill in his arduous work, rarely equalled, since he landed in Africa, but at no point more signally than in the interior settlement of Careysburg, planted on a high eminence covered with a rich forest, among the peaceful and quiet natives of the Queah Country, about fifty-one miles (by the route traveled) from Monrovia.

Mr. Seys concludes a very interesting letter, dated Careysburg, March 30th, 1857, addressed to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, and published in the last New York Colonization Journal, with the following words:

"I feel so confident that our Board will strengthen us by sending out a fine large immigration to this place, that I have, in addition to the temporary buildings now erected,

made arrangements for building a substantial and commodious receptacle of our hard and durable timber, and hope to have it up and tenantable by July 1st. Tell your New York friends then—tell it over the land—publish it from Dan to Beersheba—let all missionary societies know that men and women, of any complexion, from any of the States, may come, may bring their children, and in thirty hours from the time they leave the side of the ship—spending the intervening night comfortably on the way—they may arrive at Careysburg, and find a pleasant, safe and healthful spot, where, other things being equal, they may gradually become inured to the climate of Africa, and from hence diverge and go to other fields of labor, and spread the blessings of civilization and christianity over this much injured land and people.”

We now publish the letter from Mr. Seys promised in our last number.

The letter from Rev. G. L. Seymour, with whose intelligence, piety and high enthusiasm we have been long familiar, reveals much to excite the hopes and warm the hearts of all friends of Liberia. Let his christian desires be gratified, and that country of promise which he brings so clearly before us, will become the home of those who bear with them the Word of Eternal Life.

The testimony of the Rev. George Thompson, in opposition to Wm. Nesbit's book, is of especial value at this time. Mr. Thompson resided as a missionary several years in Africa, and can speak from his own personal observation of Liberia.

CAREYSBURG, Interior Settlement,
Liberia, April 2, 1857.

REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Cor. Sec. A. C. S.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure to write to Rev. Mr. McLain quite at length by the M. C. Stevens, but her unexpected arrival from the leeward, and sudden departure for the United States, compelled me to close my despatches before I had said all that I designed to say in that communication. In consequence of which it was my intention to write to you by the March steamer *via* England. I was taken, however, with an attack of fever just at the time the steamer was due, and could not write then. Since then your favor of December 22d, by some New York vessel, has come to hand, as also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy of the United States accompanying my commission as Agent for Liberated Africans on this coast. I have taken the necessary steps to secure a recognition of said agency by the Government of this Republic, and shall, before I close this, make out the necessary drafts and enclose them to you for two quarters' salary up to May 28th, 1857.

I have now the additional pleasure to inform you, and the Committee through you, that the most complete success which the warmest friends of the colonization scheme could have anticipated, is attending our interior settlement. The *twenty-two* immigrants by the M. C. Stevens, in which number are included three women and one child, have been here now over two months, and are as well, and many of them better than when they left the ship. One man had a little fever, which was all over on the fifth day, and left him as well as ever. The contrast is most striking in reference to their own relations and friends who went to Clay-Ashland, eighteen of whom are dead, and others quite debilitated and discouraged. Under these circumstances, several of the survivors, through their

children here—and one man in a personal visit he made to our settlement—have requested of me permission to remove. I have consented, and one very industrious man, Hugh Walker, who has three sons here, and who lost his wife, will remove here next week with seven children. I have prepared room for them, but as I have no authority to incur their moving expenses to a second place, he (Walker) will repay the Society by an order on the executors of their late master's will for the amount.

The surveyor has been at work for two or three weeks, and in a few days our people will have their lots, against which time they are most industriously preparing timber, making shingles and getting ready to erect their houses. Judging from the beginning of the enterprise that the immigrants would want lumber for their houses, and without our aid could not obtain it, I employed two sets of sawyers, who have been diligently at work, and the result is that we have on hand a quantity of excellent boards, which I will spare to the immigrants for their houses, and for which they will give orders on the executor aforesaid, who has means in his hands for them, payable in instalments.

It has occurred to me that on hearing of our success here, you would be disposed to send us a large immigration by the ship on her next trip. The houses we have erected were mainly temporary, partially of native construction, poorly done, and very frail. I have had to re-thatch one house entirely, and my own hut leaks badly and must be covered again before the rains. Now as we are compelled by law to keep forty men here as a garrison, in view of the expected additional immigration, the abundance of choice and durable timber, I have concluded that you would justify the measure, and have therefore determined to erect a substantial Re-

ceptacle, framed and shingled, of proper dimensions to accommodate some ten families or more. The timber is being hewed and carried to the spot, (and such a site, such a beautiful plateau, I cannot stop here to describe,) the shingles are being made, and without any additional expense save nails and lumber, I hope to have ready by July 1st a strong and commodious building. Having in our employ three common carpenters, I shall be my own architect, and probably in the sequel it will be one of the cheapest buildings ever erected in Liberia.

APRIL 3. I received late last evening Rev. Mr. McLain's letter by the Kingfisher, and copies of the *Colonization Journal* of New York.

Mr. McLain asks my opinion about the size of Receptacles to be built in future, and suggests buildings of four rooms, each twelve feet square, and one and a half stories high. Most strange coincidence! This is precisely, *to a foot*, the size and form of the building I am now about to erect, with the addition of a wide hall through the centre crosswise for a dining room.

Permit me now to call your attention to the "Act" of the legislature here, and the consequent pecuniary embarrassment into which it had like to have thrown us and our operations. Early in March I was notified by Mr. Dennis, our agent at Monrovia, that after April 1st he could pay no more bills of mine drawn on him, and that unless I could obtain some mercantile house in this country to come up to our help, he did not know what we should do! Here I was, with twenty-two immigrants, forty able-bodied men to ration and pay at \$8 per month, some being carpenters get more; sawyers to pay for large quantities of lumber; natives to form a caravan for going to and fro to bring all our provisions on their backs from the river side; all these expenses to meet, and the source,

the only source, from which I was to draw supplies, according to "my letter of instructions," failing me at once! In this emergency I laid the whole matter before McGill & Co., Bros., and they have nobly come up to my help, under these conditions: that if the Board permit me to draw on them at thirty days' sight, I do so, and pay them up; and if I do not hear and obtain said permission they wait until the return of the M. C. Stevens for payment of their accounts; and if they are not paid then, I have pledged myself that on my return to the United States in the ship,—which it is my purpose now to do,—I will see them paid *in thirty days after my arrival*. This arrangement, with a supply of meats and breadstuffs from Dennis, enables me to carry on the work assigned me with vigor, and meet all my engagements so promptly that I could get hundreds of men to work for me did we need them.

Allow me to say in this connection, however, that while the legislative enactment has put us to immense and unexpected expense, yet the perfect security we shall feel, and the complete state of self-defence in which we are placed, will amply compensate in the sequel for the whole. The impregnable block-house I am building, and is nearly completed, of logs, twelve and fourteen inches thick, as an armory and place of *rendezvous*, in case of an invasion, together with the military display kept up every Saturday afternoon, will in my bumble judgment forever deter these weak and timid *Queahs* from either making war against us or employing more warlike tribes to do so. Careysburg will be in a few weeks the best fortified place in all Liberia except Monrovia. I need not add how much this sense of protection and security, added to the salubrity of the place, will induce immigration to it.

Dr. Smith, who has been with us for seven weeks, (but I am happy to repeat,

had nothing professional to do,) left us to-day for the extra session of the legislature, which meets on the 6th inst. We are to have a pupil of the doctor, a Mr. Foster, in whose medical skill the doctor has every confidence, to remain with us the balance of the six months. I must confess I should have been better pleased to have had one of our regular physicians with us—but I had to submit to the arrangement.

In view of our heavy expenses, and the absolute necessity that the place be made to aid in its own support, I am planting continually every thing likely to be profitable. We have more than *one thousand* hills of cassava, which in this rich, luxuriant and virgin soil, look very thrifty and promising. Besides one hundred plantains, two bean arbors, cabbage for greens, eddoes, and a large variety of other garden vegetables which I need not here enumerate. We have not forgotten to lay the foundation for fruit:—orange and lime seeds, mango scions, soursop, guava, granadilla, rose apple, sapadilla, papaw, and others, are in the ground, and some up and doing well.

I am happy to state that the ulcer, of which I wrote to you under such discouraging feelings, is rapidly healing. I am enabled to walk about, and be at every part of my work during the day, and push things forward with my personal presence. Mr. Campion makes an excellent assistant, and such is my confidence in him that I unhesitatingly recommend him as your permanent agent for this place, when I leave. President Benson having left it to me to nominate a man as superintendent of Careysburg, I felt I could conscientiously name him, and he immediately sent him a commission, putting him in that office. Your agent then will be the highest government officer in the place.

My letter of instructions directed me to

stay six months in the interior with the pioneer immigrants, to see them through their acclimation and settled. This time will be up July 30, and after the first August I shall feel justified in returning to my family and home, should a hitherto beneficent and kind Providence permit me to live. Whether on my return to the United States, my services will be required to aid the noble cause of African Colonization at home, or to return in the spring of 1858, for other work in Africa, or whether, having performed my present mission, I shall retire to the work of the ministry, I leave into the hands of that same overruling Providence.

I have the pleasure to be, reverend and dear sir, yours most respectfully and fraternally,
JOHN SEYS.

P. S.—APRIL 9. Before I seal and despatch this to be in time for the steamer due to-morrow at Monrovia, I take pleasure in saying *we are all well*. Hugh Walker and seven children—the youngest a *motherless babe*—arrived yesterday, and augmented our number of immigrants to *thirty*.

I am without a physician. Dr. Smith left us on the 3d, and a Mr. Foster was to have come, but has not. Two of the immigrants have had fever since I wrote above. I attended them to the best of my ability. One was up and well in forty-eight hours, the other in five days.

I enclose the order of our men on the executors of their late master's will. I hope it will be paid promptly. I have advanced them lumber, shoes, &c.

And now, finally, beseeching an interest in your prayers that the blessing of Heaven may continue to be vouchsafed unto me and the arduous work committed to me, I am once more, yours, &c. &c., J. S.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

PESSA COUNTRY.

The following letter from George L. Seymour will be read with great interest.

Mr. Seymour's journey to Pessa and his settlement there were noticed by us in former numbers of the Journal. He is at least one hundred miles from the coast, and seems to feel as if only on the threshold of a vast theatre of usefulness spread before him.

Why may we not hope that his appeal to the *colored people* for aid to establish a mission of their own will now attract attention?

He is well known as a superior and intelligent man, who emigrated from Hartford, Connecticut, some years ago, and his statements are deemed entirely reliable:

BIGGS TOWN, Camwood Country,

January 4, 1857.

DEAR MR. PINNEY—Sir: I have received your kind favor, in which you express satisfaction in the perusal of my journal, which I feel gratified to learn, as I felt impressed to do something more extensively for the good of our brethren in heathen darkness. For that end I have left my coffee farm and residence, and now reside in the Pessa country, as a missionary. We have put up a comfortable log-house. We have a small farm, and on it coffee, sugarcane, Lima beans, black-eyed peas, cucumbers, and water-melons. Tomatoes, egg-plants, Mingom plums, soursops, rose apples, corn, &c. &c., are to be found, with sweet potatoes and cassadas, in a state of perfection or progressing. You will see that there is a beginning at a respectable distance in the interior. All the improvements at our station are the result of our own labor, for we wish to establish a mission on principles of *industry*, and give no encouragement to any one but such as feel disposed to give a practical display of civilized life, as the result of their own personal efforts. We have got up a blacksmith's shop, and are doing our own cabinet work, which, of course, would have done well enough in a New England kitchen some two hundred years back, yet it answers our purpose in Pessay, and any missionaries that cannot accommodate themselves to the like, for the present, have little business in a field like this. We hope to put up our turning lathe and bench saw, and, as soon as practicable, our loom, for we have up our large spinning wheel, the working of which has begun a revolution in this cotton-raising and cloth-making district. One new article of commerce out here is cotton. In fact, everything we do or have done, so far, has wrought a change—not forgetting my Yankee brass clock, which perhaps preaches as loud a sermon, every time it

strikes, as a dozen polished men together could do, from the fact that it is a practical something—which is the only impressive way to get hold of a heathen's mind at first. I should be thankful if some kind individual would furnish me with a small galvanic battery and materials and directions; and some other good person a small lot of common drawings, as these people are more convinced by seeing and feeling than by hearing, at present. We have no particular support from any other quarter than that of our own efforts, which we know are owned and blessed of God. The country is abounding in rice, which we purchase for four yards of any kind of cloth for a bushel, or thirty leaves of tobacco for same amount, or a pound of gunpowder, or half pound of beans, or two gallons of salt. Any one can see that living here is much less than on the coast, and I feel that we enjoy the hundred-fold promised by the Saviour. Our accommodations are not what they should be, and we calculate to erect a large, commodious dwelling, but we want aid in materials and labor, and know not where it is to come from. Yet, as our trust is in God, we shall begin as soon as possible. I am at this place waiting for the Pessay King and his suite to go towards the sea-coast, to aid in the settlement of a warlike disturbance. It interferes with the caravans he is now sending down from time to time. The last numbered two hundred and forty odd persons, with rice, camwood, &c. As to the direction, I can safely say that our course was that of northeast. As relates to the interior settlement and its location, I think it the omen of good for this part of Africa. The situation is a healthy one, easy of access, with good land, water plentiful, and as good as the Croton in its best state; timber at hand for house building; very little swamp land. In a word, if men occupy the place, it will, in a few years, assume the aspect of a New England village. The inducements to commerce are greater as you penetrate the interior, as at this town, for instance, you may walk in any direction and find camwood ready for the axe; but it being in the hands of the natives, and a considerable distance from the sea-coast, it is not cut as fast as our merchants would like; but place a few enterprising men at this distance, and it will commence a revolution that may be felt in the commercial world. At this moment a thousand godly men and women are wanted to answer the demands of the native population of this district of country, embracing a space of two hundred miles each way. I have made appli-

cation, with others, for the establishment of a Mission Society among our colored brethren in the United States; and if you learn anything about the matter, urge it onward. This place, or town, like all the interior towns, is swarming with inhabitants, young and old, and the head-man of this town has made special application by letter to the religious part of our Liberian citizens for a missionary to reside at his place.

I would say much more, but I refrain for the present until I make a tour some five days' journey interior to our station in Pessay. I will then advise you as to the result of this petition; for I know if they are wanting in Liberia, they are to be found in the United States. Form a Mission Society among our color, if possible, in the city of New York, for interior work. The itinerating system will not apply well to our native population.

Yours in esteem,

GEO. L. SEYMOUR.

REV. GEO. THOMPSON ON NESBIT'S BOOK.

Wm. Nesbit, with a company of others, sailed for Africa in the fall of 1853, in a vessel commanded by Austin Miller. He was on and about the coast of Liberia nearly three months. I have not time, in this brief notice, to speak of many of his descriptions and views of Liberia, but can only point out a few of his most flagrant falsehoods, so that we may know what weight to attach to his testimony in general.

Nesbit's Assertion.

1st. "The face of the country is one magnificent swamp," and Cape Mesurado, Cape Mount, and the banks of part of Junk river, are given as the only exceptions (or mainly so;) "and except these, there is very little other land free from the inundations of the tide, which rises all over it twice a day!"

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. Is it possible that Mr. Nesbit ever saw Liberia—ever went ashore there—and can utter such barefaced falsehoods! Did he think no one else would ever visit that place to witness the truth of his words? I have been there, and examined Mesurado county thoroughly in every part. I went about one hundred miles back into the country. I visited the place about two and a half years after Nesbit. A few miles back from Monrovia is a low mangrove swamp, but within two miles of the sea the land is sufficiently elevated to be inhabited and cultivated. From the junction of St. Paul's and Stockton creek (not more

than three or four miles from the sea) the banks of St. Paul are high, and fine for settlements or farming. And the banks of the river are now mostly settled, and under cultivation. I walked from Marshall to Monrovia, on the beach (forty miles), and found nearly the whole line of coast fine for settlement. I went up St. Paul's, Mesurado and Junk rivers (both branches,) and found some of the finest locations for settlements or for farms, which, for pleasantness of scenery, exceeded anything I had seen in any country.

But when we are a few miles back from any point, for hundreds of miles along the coast, as fine a country is found as the sun shines upon. It is beautifully hilly, rolling well, and watered with numerous mill streams, springs of the finest soft water, with abundance of fine timber, stone, iron ore, and other metals—capable of being brought under the highest cultivation, and having roads made everywhere. From Monrovia to Cape Mount the whole coast is capable of settlement, and much of the way from Cape Mount to Gallinas.

When the hills are reached they continue indefinitely into the interior, altogether making one of the finest countries in the world. "I speak that I know, and testify that I have seen."

But enough on this point.

Nesbit's Assertion.

2d. "The land does not produce any timber of consequence."—I have already noticed this. "Would not average one tree on a mile!"

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. I saw an abundance of the finest timber everywhere I traveled, unless where it had been cleared off for farms.

Nesbit's Assertion.

3d. "There is observable from the coast the Kong Mountains."

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. I went to and stood on the top of the mountains Mr. Nesbit refers to, but the Kong Mountains are nearly three hundred miles N. E.

Nesbit's Assertion.

4th. "There positively is not, and never

has been, a plow, a horse, or a yoke of oxen used in all the country."

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. A man went from settlement to settlement to aid the people in breaking oxen, and I saw oxen that were worked. It is true there are not, as yet, many horses, but I saw numbers, and they are getting more from time to time.

Nesbit's Assertion.

5th. No man there has now, or ever had, five acres of land cleared, and in cultivation.

Thompson's Reply.

Ans. On St. Paul's one man had four hundred acres, about one hundred cleared and in successful cultivation, in cane, coffee, &c., and I now have a quantity of his sugar, syrup, and coffee.

Another had seventy-five acres of cane, and was planting fifty more. Another had forty acres of the heaviest cane ever seen anywhere. Another had one hundred acres cleared, and in coffee trees. One man raised one ton of ginger, and saved the whole for seed another year!

There were two sugar mills in operation when I was there, and two steam sugar mills had been ordered; and in another county there were some eight or ten sugar mills.

I saw hundreds of acres of cane, and hundreds of acres of coffee, cocoa, and other articles.

Nesbit's Assertion.

6th. "Slavery as abject, and far more merciless than is to be found almost anywhere else, exists there universally. There is not one who does not own more or less slaves!"

Thompson's Reply.

*Ans. I can only say, there is no foundation for such a libel to rest upon Liberia. SLAVERY is not there, nor can it be there, with their present Constitution and laws, and I have reason to know that these laws are enforced. The native chiefs who live within and under the colony, have their slaves as before; but if they run away, they cannot regain them. * * **

* * * * *

Restoration of peace and annexation of Cape Palmas to Liberia.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, APRIL 6, 1857.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the close of your session on the seventh of February of this year,

circumstances of an extraordinary nature have arisen, involving the political as well as other interests of this Republic, which make it

highly necessary for me to convene the Legislature, conformably to the provisions of our fundamental law.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act providing for the relief of the State of Maryland in Liberia," approved the 7th of February, 1857, which authorized and requested the President of this Republic, in compliance with the request made of this government by the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia for aid of men and means, to organize and despatch to that State a sufficient military force to act as allies, for the purpose of assisting that government in suppressing the hostile tribes constituting a portion of its aboriginal inhabitants and in restoring peace, I have the honor to inform you, that on the eleventh of that month a force of one hundred and fifteen men, officers inclusive, under the command of Major General Roberts, embarked from this city for that State on board of the fine ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, owned by the American Colonization Society, and which was kindly tendered for that purpose by James Hall, Esq., M. D., who at the time was most opportunely on a visit to this Republic, and were safely landed at the place of destination on the sixteenth of that month. I have also to inform you, that agreeably to the said act which authorized the procurement of a loan by this government for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the provisions of the act, a loan of five thousand dollars was obtained through the kindness of Dr. James Hall, general agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to be refunded in annual instalments of five hundred dollars with six per cent. interest.

General Roberts was also vested with ministerial powers, agreeably

to the provision of the said act, to negotiate and arrange the terms on which the troops of this Republic should operate as an ally in that State. The necessity of creating such a commission would have been superseded in a great measure, in case that government had accompanied its application for aid of men and means with the presence of a commissioner, so as to have arranged all necessary preliminaries.

In consonance with the spirit and intent of the act, our commissioner was instructed to operate only defensively with the allies until renewed efforts had been employed to negotiate a substantial peace between the belligerents; and in case of failure in these negotiations, then to operate offensively, after the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia had executed to this government acceptable bonds of reimbursement, within a reasonable time, for all expenses incurred in rendering the desired aid.

While negotiations of peace were pending, a treaty of friendship, offensive and defensive, and of indemnification, was concluded (on the 19th of February) between the Republic of Liberia and the State of Maryland in Liberia, which was ratified by the Senate on the 20th of that month; and a bond was executed in favor of this government, by that government, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, with the proviso, that only the actual amount that had been and might be expended by this government for aforesaid purposes, should be refunded when accurately ascertained.

These documents read as follows:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP,
Offensive and defensive—between the Republic of Liberia and the State of Maryland in Liberia.

Whereas serious difficulties have arisen between the Government of the State of

Maryland in Liberia and certain of the aboriginal tribes of the Cape Palmas district; and whereas the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, through its Executive, acting under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the said State of Maryland in Liberia, passed January 26th, 1857, having applied to the Government of the Republic of Liberia for material aid in the supply of men and munitions of war; and whereas the Legislature of the Republic aforesaid, penetrated with the necessity of affording prompt and efficient aid to a sister State, and of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which exposes the lives and property of the inhabitants of the State of Maryland in Liberia to the ravages of a savage foe; and, animated by the desire of stopping the further effusion of blood and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have, by an act approved February 8th, 1857, authorised the President of the Republic of Liberia to adopt measures for the formation of an allied military force—offensive and defensive—of volunteers, to be raised in the said Republic of Liberia, in settling the difficulties now subsisting between the said State and those of the aboriginal inhabitants who are hostile within its jurisdiction; and in re-establishing peace and confidence, which are called for as much by the laws of humanity as by the interests of all the civilised communities on this coast; and whereas the President of the Republic of Liberia, by the legislative act aforesaid, is authorised and directed to assume the expense of maintenance and payment of the troops employed, and of the munitions of war supplied to the Government of Maryland in Liberia, for the purpose aforesaid—and as a means of doing so, the President of the Republic aforesaid, being authorised so to do, has borrowed money on the faith and credit of the Government of the Republic of Liberia—which money, as far as applied to the defence of the State of Maryland in Liberia, in emoluments to volunteers, and the supply of munitions of war, is to be reimbursed to the Government of the Republic of Liberia by the said State of Maryland in Liberia:

Therefore, his excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, and his excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, being desirous to regulate by a formal treaty the conditions on which the troops of the Republic of Liberia are to serve the State of Maryland in Liberia in its present emergency, as well also to settle the mode and manner by which the

State of Maryland in Liberia will reimburse to the Government of the Republic of Liberia the amount of money expended or other considerations granted by the said Government for the military assistance rendered in conformity with the legislative act aforesaid;

The President of the Republic of Liberia has, for this purpose, named as his commissioner Joseph Jenkins Roberts, a citizen of the Republic of Liberia, &c. &c.; and the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia having named as his commissioner Joseph Thomas Gibson, a citizen of the State of Maryland in Liberia, to conclude such a treaty. The said commissioners, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ART. 1. The troops of the Republic of Liberia, appointed by the President of the said Republic on the service aforesaid, shall co-operate in all military operations, whether offensive or defensive, as hereinafter stipulated, with the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, in the defence of the said State of Maryland, and in bringing to just and amicable terms of peace, the aboriginal tribes now hostile to the said State of Maryland in Liberia.

ART. 2. In all cases the troops of the Republic of Liberia shall be commanded by their own regimental and company officers: Nevertheless, when said troops are concentrated with the troops of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and acting together, in line or otherwise, the senior general, regimental or company officer present—whether bearing a commission of the Republic of Liberia or of the State of Maryland in Liberia—shall assume the command of the whole allied force.

ART. 3. While it is understood that the individuals composing the military force supplied by the Government of the Republic of Liberia are subject to the civil laws of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and may be adjudged accordingly for any and all unlawful offences committed by them, or any one of them, within the jurisdiction of the said State of Maryland in Liberia; It is also understood and stipulated that the said troops shall be subject to the military laws of their own Government only, and shall be tried for all military offences by court martial, composed of officers appointed by their own commander; and shall be punished according to the finding of such court martial, if approved by the commander, and in no other way.

ART. 4. The President of the Republic

of Liberia, and the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, wishing to maintain concert and harmony of action in the measures necessary to be adopted for restoring peace; and as martial law has been proclaimed and is now in force in the State of Maryland in Liberia, it is deemed desirable, and is hereby agreed and stipulated, that the plans of operations against the enemy, and the measures for restoring peace, shall be entrusted to a commission composed of his excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia; the Commander of the forces of the Republic of Liberia; Dr. James Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society; and four other gentlemen, to be named respectively by his excellency the Governor and the Commander of the troops of the Republic of Liberia.

ART. 5. The State of Maryland in Liberia hereby solemnly pledges itself to reimburse to the Government of the Republic of Liberia all moneys or money value which may have been expended or granted by the said Government of the Republic of Liberia in the defence of the said State of Maryland in Liberia in its present emergency: For the faithful performance of which, bonds shall be executed by the said State of Maryland in Liberia, signed by the Secretary of State and countersigned by the Governor; the stipulations of which shall be faithfully performed. As the actual amount expended, or to be expended, by the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the defence aforesaid, cannot now be ascertained, the bonds aforesaid shall be executed in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

It is further stipulated and agreed, that in case any misunderstanding shall arise between the two contracting parties in relation to any item or items of charge or charges against the said State of Maryland in Liberia, for the purpose of defence as aforesaid, the President of the Republic of Liberia and the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, shall appoint each two commissioners to consider and adjust such item or items of charge or charges in dispute.

In case of such disagreements, as to any item or items of charge or charges, the said commissioners shall be appointed without unreasonable delay, and they shall convene as soon as practicable, in the city of Monrovia, to consider and adjust the accounts which may be submitted to them. In case of disagreement between the commissioners in regard to any item or items of charge or charges, they shall be authorised to call in an umpire, whose decision shall be accepted as final.

As possibly the amount for which the aforesaid bonds are executed may be greater than the amount actually expended by the Government of the Republic for the purposes aforesaid, it is hereby agreed and understood, that when the amount actually expended shall have been reimbursed, the bonds aforesaid shall be considered cancelled.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the State of Maryland in Liberia immediately, and a certificate of such ratification shall be placed in the hands of the commissioner of the Republic of Liberia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Monrovia or at Harper, at the pleasure of the President of the Republic of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the Commissioner of the President of the Republic of Liberia, and the Commissioner of the Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Harper this nineteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Signed, J. T. GIBSON,
J. J. ROBERTS.

TO ALL WHOM THESE MAY COME PRESENT: Know ye, That I, Boston Jenkins Drayton, Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, do hereby certify that the Senate of the said State did, by resolution passed by two-third vote on the 20th day of February, 1857, ratify and confirm the treaty of friendship, offensive and defensive, between the Republic of Liberia on the one part and the State of Maryland in Liberia on the other part;—By commissioners of the respective governments, in the town of Harper, did negotiate and conclude the same.

Whereas the law provides for the immediate ratification on the part of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and a certificate of the said ratification on the part of the said State of Maryland in Liberia.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State of Maryland in Liberia to be hereunto affixed.

(L. s.) Done at the Seat of Government, Harper, this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & fifty-seven, and in the Independence the third.
Signed, B. J. DRAYTON,
Gov. Md. in Liberia.

By the Gov'r,
C. H. HARMON
Sec. of State.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the State of Maryland in Liberia is held and firmly bound unto the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the just and full sum of twenty thousand dollars, with six per cent. interest per annum, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia, endorsed by the President of said Republic, at the Treasury Department, Harper, in the State of Maryland in Liberia, in gold and silver coin, in annual instalments of three thousand dollars.

This bond is executed in conformity with treaty stipulations concluded between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and the State of Maryland in Liberia, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1857, and ratified by the Senate of the State of Maryland in Liberia the 20th day of the month and year above mentioned.

For the faithful fulfilment of the obligations of this bond, the revenue and the sources of public revenue of the said State of Maryland in Liberia are hereby pledged.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Maryland in Liberia to be hereunto affixed, and countersigned this 23d day of February, A. D. 1857. Done at Harper, the seat of Government, and the third year of the Independence of the State.

Signed, BOSTON J. DRAYTON,
Gov. State of Md. in Liberia.

CHARLES HARMON,
Secretary of State.

I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature that the necessity for offensive and defensive operations in that State by the forces of this Republic, as stipulated in the treaty just read, was superseded by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, friendship and indemnification on the 26th of February, between the allies and the hostile native tribes, on terms mutually satisfactory and honorable, which treaty reads as follows:

TREATY.

The following acknowledgments, declarations and stipulations, have been duly considered, and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned; that is to say: The Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia and the two commissioners, on the part of the said State, and three commissioners appointed by the Republic of Liberia, according to treaty stipulations duly entered into between the two

governments—That, from and after the signing of this treaty between the governments of the State of Maryland in Liberia and the Cape Palmas and Graway tribes, hostilities between the several tribes and the State of Maryland in Liberia shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist. The said tribes do hereby place themselves under the protection and exclusive jurisdiction of the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and that they are now, and will forever remain under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

1st. That the Cape Palmas people shall settle on the Hoffman river, north of Harris's house and a small Kroo town on the beach.

2d. That the State of Maryland in Liberia pay the Cape Palmas people—

1 hhd. tobacco,	- -	\$150 00
20 muskets,	- - -	60 00
50 ps. S. stripe,-	- -	125 00
600 plates,	- - -	37 50
100 one-gallon jugs,	- -	25 00
100 one-gallon iron pots,	- -	25 00
50 ps. blue baft,	- - -	125 00
50 kegs powder,	- -	100 00
600 wash basins,	- - -	(left blank.)
300 pint mugs,	- - -	18 75
240 cutlasses	- - -	50 00
Sundries,	- - -	50 00

\$1,000 00

for their land they had occupied as town seats, the first instalment in thirty days from date, the second instalment the first of July, the third instalment in four months after the second is paid, the fourth instalment four months from the last instalment.

3d. That the Cape Palmas and Graway people pay for burning of mission premises at Mt. Vaughn, the amount of two hundred kroos of clean rice or equivalent in cattle, at the expiration of seven months. That the Cape Palmas and Graway people return the cannons and drums lost in the lake. The Cape Palmas people building on the Hoffman river, and the Graway people at Graway, promises not to disturb trade or any other tribe or American trading on the beach or road with trade or otherwise.

4th. That the Cape Palmas and Graway people shall not make any palavers with the Rocktown, Half Cavally, Fishtown, Middletown, and Krebo people about this war after the treaty is signed, but be friendly with them as with the Americans.

5th. That the Cape Palmas and Graway people shall not trespass upon the Half Cavally people's land, or go beyond the land mark set up by ex-Governor McGill,

6th. That the Graway people pay the amount of thirty-six dollars, or equivalent in rice or bullocks, for the goods stolen from the trunk which had been detained at their house, and also for the bullock stolen from Mr. Joseph T. Gibson; that the Cape Palmas and Graway people shall not disturb in any wise, or render any protection whatever to any of the members of the various missions schools.

7th. That the Cape Palmas and Graway people promise to submit all disputes which cannot be amicably adjusted between themselves and other tribes to be referred to the government for settlement. The River Cavally, Barroka, Pelibo people, the friends of the Cape Palmas and Graway people, shall not make war or palaver with either or all of those tribes who have fought against the Cape Palmas and Graway tribes with the Americans.

8th. That the Graway, Palmas, and River Cavally people, shall not, in case of the wreck of any vessel on their beach near their towns, take, conceal, or plunder any such wreck; but in all such cases to return all goods to the Captain, Super-cargo or Agent, as may be found or picked up, for which they may be entitled to salvage. They shall not engage in the slave trade under the penalties provided therefore by law.

9th. That the Cape Palmas people have free egress and ingress to carry away their growing crops from their farms without molestation from the Americans. The Americans shall desist from using cassada.

10th. That the Cape Palmas and Graway people cease from burying their dead on Russwurm Island from the signing of this treaty.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our names this 26th day of February, at Harper, Md. in Liberia.

Pedah Nell alias Yellow Will,
his X mark.

Saba alias King of Graway,
his X mark.

Simle Belle alias Bill Williams,
his X mark.

Peh Gikparmo alias King Palm,
his X mark.

Neh Weah X

Bar Nymiah X

Tano Queah X alias Black Will.

Greba Dweh X

Witness : B. J. DRAYTON,
J. W. LIVINGSTON, J. J. ROBERTS.
Com. U. S. Ship *St Louis*.

ANTHONY WOOD,
JOSEPH T. GIBSON,
H. W. ERSKINE.

Thus the requisite aid to the State of Maryland in Liberia having been tendered by our forces, and peace between the belligerents having been established upon a permanent basis, our troops under the direction of General Roberts were preparing for embarkation for home, when from the government of that State—acting in consonance with the will of the people as expressed by their vote—he received voluntary propositions for the annexation of that State to this Republic. These propositions, as subsequently modified by them, you will find embodied in the document I shall soon proceed to lay before you for your consideration and action, as constituting the principal business for which this extra session has been called; and which you will find based upon the following formal and legal proceedings, to wit:

Pending the negotiations for peace, the citizens of that State being sensibly impressed with the necessity and advantage of that State becoming a member of this Republic, which, after mature reflection and deliberation, they concluded should be by county annexation, petitioned the General Assembly of that State asking their attention to the subject, and requesting that measures be adopted for obtaining an expression of the whole people by means of the ballot box; whereupon the General Assembly passed resolutions, which were approved by the Governor, authorizing polls to be opened for the purpose aforesaid, at which the people by the popular vote unanimously approved of county annexation to this Republic; and on the 24th of February, they elected Governor B. J. Drayton, Lieut. Governor J. T. Gibson, and Senator Thomas Fuller, commissioners, with full powers to confer with the Commissioner of this Republic, and to

settle and arrange with him without further recourse, all matters and things necessary to the consummation of county annexation to this Republic; and which commissioners, acting by virtue of the authority vested in them by the people, did in their name dissolve the government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and ceded to the government, the Republic of Liberia, all their public domain, with all things else, "corporeal and incorporeal," connected with the said government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, of which it was possessed previously to its dissolution; thus throwing themselves into the arms of this Republic, to be annexed thereto as a county member on equal footing with the existing counties of this Republic.

I now beg to proceed with the reading of the official document which embraces the aforesaid proceedings, and which also affords valuable information necessary to be known by this government before consummating its action on the subject.

"UNION IS STRENGTH."

Whereas, it was contemplated by the several colonization societies, under whose auspices colonies or settlements were established on the western coast of Africa, that eventually these colonies or settlements would form one great christian State; and whereas the people of the State of Maryland in Liberia, originally a colony, under the auspices of the Maryland Colonization Society in the United States, but now an independent State, having dissolved its political relations with said Colonization Society—feeling deeply impressed with the necessity of uniting the said State of Maryland in Liberia to the Republic of Liberia—which measure is unquestionably important to the interests of both governments, but more especially to the future protection, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State of Maryland in Liberia. And whereas the people of the State of Maryland in Liberia, have carefully considered the subject of annexation to the Republic of Liberia in all its bearing; and having upon mature reflection determined that their

best interests demands that immediate application be made for admission as a member of the Republic; and whereas after full discussion of the subject by the people as to whether admission should be sought as a State after the model of the United States, or as a county on the footing of the counties now composing the Republic of Liberia, it was deemed advisable, for many reasons, that county annexation is more desirable. Whereupon the people of the State of Maryland in Liberia, acting upon their Constitutional rights, did petition the General Assembly of the said State of Maryland in Liberia, asking the attention of the General Assembly to the subject and requesting that measures be adopted for obtaining an expression of the whole people by means of the ballot box. Whereupon the General Assembly passed resolutions, which were approved by the Governor, authorizing polls to be opened for the purpose aforesaid, and whereas county annexation was unanimously approved by the votes of the people, and on Wednesday the 24th day of February, 1857, the undersigned, namely, Boston J. Drayton, Governor of the State of Maryland in Liberia, Joseph T. Gibson, Lieutenant Governor, and Thomas Fuller, Senator, were chosen by the popular vote of the people, commissioners, with full power to confer with the Commissioner of the Republic of Liberia, near this government, and to settle and arrange with him without further recourse, all matters necessary to the consummation of county annexation to the Republic of Liberia. The said commissioner however not being vested with patent full power from his government for that purpose, declines the responsibility of negotiating a treaty of annexation; but nevertheless gives the undersigned reason to hope and believe that no objection will be raised by his government to county annexation; and that the people of the State will be received into the bosom of that Commonwealth, and have extended to them all the privileges and immunities now enjoyed or that may hereafter be enjoyed by any other county of that Republic.

While the undersigned would be glad to settle definitely one or two points which might be thought desirable before annexation, still they deem it more desirable; nay, important in view of pressing circumstances, which threaten the tranquility of the State, and also involved the safety and happiness of the people—that annexation should not be delayed for these preliminaries.

But having full faith in the justice and

magnanimity of the Government of the Republic, and of the people of that Commonwealth, we at once dissolve the Government of the State of Maryland in Liberia, and throw ourselves into the arms of the Republic.

The undersigned being sustained in this impression by the mass of the people of this State, they propose to surrender into the hands of the Commissioner of the Republic, all and everything pertaining to the sovereignty of the State.

The undersigned however, beg leave to submit:

1st. That the territory now composing the State of Maryland in Liberia shall be known as the county of Cape Palmas.

2d. That in addition to two senators, provided by the Constitution of the Republic for each county, the aforesaid county of Cape Palmas shall have at least three members to represent her in the lower branch of the Legislature of the Republic, and in all other respects shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities awarded to other counties of the Republic.

3d. That the stipulations entered into between the State of Maryland in Liberia and the Maryland State Colonization Society, concluded the 22d day of February, 1854, shall remain unimpaired.

4th. That all contracts and claims now existing shall be equally binding as if no change had taken place in this government. And all suits, actions and prosecutions now pending shall be terminated according to the laws of the State at present extant.

5th. The public domain of the State of Maryland in Liberia, comprises all the territory lying between the north western boundary line of Wedabo and the eastern line of Grand Tahoo, or line formed by the river San Pedro on the east, including all the harbors, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and Atlantic waters thereto appertaining.

6th. The number of Americo-Liberian inhabitants is now estimated at nine hundred, and the aboriginal population of the State of Maryland in Liberia is estimated at sixty thousand.

7th. The State is well provided with suitable buildings for all county purposes.

8th. The present revenue of the State, arising from imports, is about eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and the present liabilities of the State are about three thousand dollars (a schedule of which will be forwarded) most of which have been incurred in consequence of recent difficulties, and hostilities with certain aboriginal tribes within our jurisdiction, which difficulties and hostilities have happily terminated and tranquility restored.

9th. The assets of the State including public buildings and bills payable are about ten thousand dollars, a schedule of which will also be forwarded.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned commissioners as aforesaid, acting on authority vested in us by the people of the State of Maryland in Liberia, do in their name and in their behalf hereby dissolve the Government of the said State of Maryland in Liberia, and the same is henceforward dissolved; and by these presents, we the undersigned commissioners as aforesaid, do cede to the Government of the Republic of Liberia all the public domain of the State of Maryland in Liberia with all her bars, bays, rivers, creeks, lakes, and Atlantic waters thereunto appertaining, including the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the same, also all public buildings, forts, arsenals, guns, and munitions of war of every kind and description whatever, which we, the undersigned commissioners, acting as aforesaid, are prepared to, and will deliver to the commissioner of the Republic of Liberia now present, in Harper, or to any one whom he may designate as the superintendent of the county of Cape Palmas for the time being, and the said commissioner of the Republic of Liberia is requested to assume immediately in the name of his government the public affairs of the said county of Cape Palmas and establish here the authority of his government, by unfurling the flag of the Republic of Liberia.

Given under our hands and seals at Harper, this the third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed)

BOSTON J. DRAYTON,
J. T. GIBSON,
THOMAS FULLER.

In the event of your concurrence in the action of the government and people of the State of Maryland in Liberia, by which they have made formal application—after taking all the necessary preliminary steps on their part—to be annexed to this Republic as a county, and if you will ratify the same by the passage of a resolution of annexation, then I solicit that you will, in connection with the concomitant provisions of that act, also take the following under favorable consideration:

1st. I recommend that measures be adopted as soon as possible, by

which the existing constitutional barrier may be removed which will prevent that newly admitted county from having more than one representative in the Lower House for many years to come.

If admitted, that county should have as soon as possible three representatives in the Lower House, which will place it in that respect on an equal footing with the counties of Grand Bassa and Sinoe. I am aware that this does not occur in the form and sense of an express stipulation in the document just read, but simply as a request made of this government; yet, the fact that they have manifested so much confidence in the integrity and magnanimity of this Republic, by unreservedly placing their political interests in our hands before this and other preliminaries were settled, should morally induce this government to most scrupulously demean itself in such a manner with respect to that county, as will fully manifest our worthiness of the almost unlimited confidence reposed in us.

2d. In a letter bearing date of the 21st ultimo, received on the 2d instant, from the Hon. J. T. Gibson, Superintendent *pro tem* of that county, I am informed that the inhabitants thereof have made request through him to this government, to have the name of their county changed from the "County of Palmas," as was first requested by them, to the *County of Maryland*.

This in my opinion is richly due to the State of Maryland in the United States of America, whose Colonization Society having been liberally aided by the State government, planted and for a long time fostered the settlements at Cape Palmas; and whose solicitude for their welfare is yet undiminished.

3d. I have also to request that you so amend the act, "which authorises the division of the uniforms

between the three counties," as to allow that county one hundred and twenty-five of them.

As I do not deem it necessary to particularize the necessary provisions to be made, in order that the county shall be invested with an organization and facilities similar to the other counties of this Republic, I will forbear to invite your attention further on that subject.

Our commissioner having assumed —by the request of the government and people of that State—the political control thereof, placed the Hon. B. P. Yates, Vice President of this Republic, (who accompanied him thither on the aforesaid mission,) in charge of the public affairs there, with instructions to consummate certain measures which for want of time had not been completed at the time of his embarkation, which with the troops, took place on the 3d ultimo, on board H. B. M. Steamship *Hecla*, Captain Aplin, by whose kindness they were conveyed to this port and landed safely on the 5th, and on the following day the troops were disbanded.

Col. Yates having faithfully prosecuted the duties with which he was charged by our commissioner, committed the superintendency to the Hon. J. T. Gibson, and on the 7th ultimo, embarked for this port on board the United States Ship *St. Louis*, Captain J. W. Livingston, through whose kindness he reached here on the 13th ultimo.

It is also proper that I should gratefully acknowledge here, the kindness of Captain Alpin, of H. B. M. Steamship *Hecla*, senior officer of this station, who most kindly gave passage to our troops from Palmas to this city, and who also kindly proffered any reasonable assistance this government might require of him.

And it also affords me a pleasure to gratefully acknowledge the kind-

ness of Capt. Lapoterie, of H. I. M. Ship *Euphrates*, whom I met at Cape Mount a fortnight ago on his way to this city for the purpose of rendering such aid to this government as might be required for the adjustment of the difficulties at Cape Palmas.

To the government to which each of those three vessels-of-war belongs, we, as a nation, are placed under lasting obligations.

This Republic has great cause of gratulation for the ability, energy and prudence with which our commissioner prosecuted and consummated his very important mission. And our gratitude is richly merited by the officers and troops who accompanied him to that seat of war, for the martial conduct and patriotism which, as a general thing, characterized them during the campaign.

I now beg to lay before you Col. Yate's report, as submitted to me, of the condition of the several departments, as well as of his proceedings down there.

Document No. 1, is a treaty of peace and friendship concluded between the several tribes that were hostile to each other.

Document No. 2, is the plan of the town to be built by the Chief Yellow Will of the Cape Palmas tribe, according to the assignment made him and his people in the treaty of the 26th February, 1857.

Document No. 3, is the copy of a proclamation of peace issued by the superintendent, enjoining upon all, on pain of punishment, to desist from future hostilities.

Documents No. 4 and 5, are reports of the public property at Cape Palmas. The former gives a catalogue and an estimated value of the public buildings; and by reference to the margin, you will find noted opposite each building, the necessary repairs that each requires. I have to invite your attention particu-

larly to this, and to solicit—owing to our pecuniary pressure—that you will order only such repairs made this year, as are indispensably necessary to preserve them from considerable injury before the next regular session. The light house should by all means be repaired and put in use as soon as possible.

Document No. 6, is a report of the supply of munitions of war at the four military stations of defense, viz: Harper, Jackson, Mount Tubman and Latrobe stations.

Document No. 7, furnishes a detail and aggregate report of the liabilities of that government at the time of its dissolution.

Document No. 8, is the Collector's report of the customs up to the 7th of March, 1857.

Document No. 9, is the Treasurer's report up to March 7th, 1857.

Document No. 10, is a bill for merchandise amounting to ninety-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, which was disposed of by the superintendent in the way of presents to native chiefs.

Document No. 11, is a list of the executive, legislative, and judiciary officers of the government previously to its disorganization.

Gentlemen, I now submit these documents, and am persuaded that it is unnecessary for me to solicit your favorable consideration of, and action on the one which details their formal proceedings preparatory to, and makes application for annexation to this Republic as a county. No matter what may have been the peculiar distinctive title of the government under which they lived, the fact remains incontrovertible, that we have been, are, and will continue to be one people with them! We are of the same race, and have a common destiny. We were actuated by similar motives in fleeing from the same land of oppression to this our common land of

refuge; here to build up and maintain a free and respectable home for ourselves and posterity. We are unquestionably identified in every possible conceivable interest.

This fact partly accounts for the almost unlimited confidence exercised by them in the integrity and magnanimity of this government, as manifested in the entire proceedings on their part, preparatory to annexation; and which should be duly appreciated by us, and so far reciprocated as to prove to them, by our just and liberal action in the premises, that this government was, and is fully worthy of the bestowment of their utmost confidence.

It is but reasonable to suppose, that the expenses in connection with that newly admitted county for the first two or three years, will exceed the revenue accruing immediately within its geographical limits; for it will require perhaps one or two years to get the laws of this Republic in uniform and effective operation in that county; but we should look beyond the present to the period, which—by proper management—cannot be far distant, when the revenue accruing there will exceed the expenses, and when, as an auxiliary, she will contribute her quota to the general treasury.

Again, the moral benefits that will result from the annexation preponderate in favor of the measure, over all pecuniary considerations. It will be the means of extending our influence, of extending the healthful influence of the christianity and civilization of a christian State over scores of thousands of pagans, heretofore without its pale. It will give protection and encouragement to extended missionary operations. In a word, while increasing the power, influence and wealth of this Republic, it will meanwhile confer temporal and

spiritual blessings to each and all within our borders.

Gentlemen, the limit of our national destiny is unknown to us; and though by the aid of reason and contemplation we oft-times imagine, and are almost sanguine, that we discover through the vista of our future, the glorious halo by which the national destiny of our race is to be circumscribed through the instrumentality of this Republic; especially, when through the instrumentality of this gradually spreading christian State, the vast multitudes of the aborigines of this land shall have become as stones from the quarry, polished by art, and fully identified with us, yet the knowledge of our wisest men in that respect is limited, and must continue somewhat veiled in uncertainty, until the consummation of our great work—the mission with which we are charged by the God of nations.

As a nation, small and impotent as we are, we have before us as great, as responsible, and as interesting a geographical field for moral and intellectual labor as any nation on earth. It is our duty, and therefore should be our policy to persevere in that course that will characterise us as an industrious, frugal, intelligent and moral people, meanwhile trusting in Divine Providence, and vigorously availing ourselves of every opening by His Providence to our national welfare. In this way we shall grow and spread far beyond our own calculation; and christianity and civilization will soon be co-extensive on this continent with our geographical borders, which we both trust and believe will not be restrained, until our great mission as a christian nation on this continent is consummated, and our fatherland is redeemed.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Gov. House, Monrovia, Ap. 6, 1857.

Latest and very interesting from Liberia.

By the arrival of the "Antelope" at Boston, letters have been received at this office, from the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent of the Society, at Careysburg, to April 23d, and from James S. Benedict, Dr. H. J. Roberts, and T. M. Chester, teacher in the Tracy Receptacle at Robertsport, (Grand Cape Mount,) to the 4th of May, giving very encouraging accounts of the progress of things in those settlements. The following extracts from Mr. Seys' communication to the Financial Secretary, of April 23d, 1857, will be read with deep interest:

"I have now the satisfaction to add that the largest amount of prosperity and success which we could have asked for at the hands of a beneficent Providence is still vouchsafed unto us. Our immigrants are all well, contented, industrious and happy. In addition to our twenty-two by the *M. C. Stevens*, Mr. Hugh Walker and his seven other children, joined his three sons already here, and a Mr. Henry Franklin, swelling up our number to *thirty-one*. Mr. Walker's family were quite feeble, but are recovering rapidly, except a babe, who after its mother's death pined away, and all we could do, on its arrival here, was unavailing. We buried the infant yesterday—the first death in Careysburg, and the first occasion for the selection of a grave yard.

"This place is destined to become a large and flourishing inland town, and in view of all the circumstances written in detail in my last, I am pushing on with the framed Receptacle. The sills, posts, rafters, are

all on the spot, and the shingles are being made.

"We are every day discovering new sources of means for living in this neighborhood. We get most excellent codfish, pickerel and craw fish from the streams around us.—Our cultivations are doing most finely; we have eaten corn and cucumbers of our own planting, and in a little while we shall have cassavas, potatoes, beans and eddoes in abundance."

Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount.

James S. Benedict, writes to Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary, from this place, under date April 30th, 1857:

"The emigrants per *Mary C. Stevens*, (ninety-three in number,) were all landed here safely and in good health, and up to this period enjoy the same, (with but few exceptions.) Some two or three families of the Hoff people have been slightly attacked, confining them to bed for but a few days. They have very nearly all of them drawn and cleared their lands, i. e. one town lot, and built houses and moved into them. Considering their circumstances, &c., when they arrived here, we are brought decidedly to conclude that they have done nobly, more so than our first lot, for they brought with them a little means, but these brought comparatively nothing.

"Seeing as we do how rapidly and prosperously our new and small settlement is growing and with what anxiety our Government looks after and watches over us, we are to think that soon, yea very soon, this our now small settlement will be the garden spot of Liberia, the great

emporium of the State. Our country, here, I venture to say, and doubtless with no impropriety, is the best and most fertile and beautiful on the west coast; its lands are rich and elevated, and almost clear of low marshy swamps, its climate is a good one, and the soil one of great fertility and richness; it affords the best water of any place on the Liberian coast (I say this from personal experience,) it flows from the Mount in streams in almost every direction as clear as crystal, and almost as cool as ice, running all the year, with almost unchanged rapidity. We have a plenty of fruits, fresh meats and fowls, and our fine river here abounds in fish, and I must say that no man who will work at all, but what can make a comfortable living here.

"The grounds around the Receptacle, two acres, we are getting under pretty good cultivation, planting cassada, plantains, potatoes, coffee, and a variety of other vegetables in the garden. Mr. Chester who superintends it has under his charge four men employed, and before long I think will have quite a fine place."

Mr. T. M. CHESTER, superintendent of the school in the *Tracy Receptacle*, writes under date of Robertsport, May 4th, 1857:

"By the schooner 'Antelope,' I have the opportunity to inform you, that Robertsport is gradually growing into importance, while the healthfulness of the place is regarded as superior to any of the settlements along the coast. The expedition per the *M. C. Stevens*, continues still in the enjoyment of good health and excellent spirits. It is true that some few of them had fever; but in so mild a form as not to excite the apprehensions of their

friends. My impressions in regard to Robertsport are being confirmed daily—that immigrants can acclimate with little or no perceptible fever—that its eminence recommends it as the most healthy location for a residence, and that its natural advantages will eventually make it the great metropolis of Liberia.

"I have requested you in a previous letter to forward me some garden seeds—some flower seed would also be very acceptable. The school is still very gratifying and would be more so, if we had a house for the purpose."

May 4th he writes to the Corresponding Secretary:

"The immigrants by the *Mary C. Stevens*, have nearly all moved into their own houses, which they built themselves. There appears no dissatisfaction, but all are contented and happy in their new home, and express the hope that the scattered members of their families may be united under our constitutional tree, and like them enjoy its protecting branches. Most of them have been very industrious since their arrival in providing homes for themselves and comforts for their families.—Out of the ninety who remained here all but twelve have left the Receptacle, and are now participating in domestic happiness around their own family altar.

"It is indeed gratifying to see that our citizens have given much attention to horticulture and to farming during the last dries. In a few months we shall reap an ample harvest of our industry.

"My garden is advancing finely. I went recently to Monrovia and purchased some seeds and coffee. I have made a nursery, and should it do as well as I expect, I will have this whole two acres full of coffee trees."

From the letters of Dr. Roberts, superintending physician at Robertsport, dated the 3d of May, 1857, we learn that out of the eighty-nine immigrants by the *Stevens* landed there four months ago, there had been but two deaths, and these of infants—while there had been four infants born, one of which had died! These facts seem to show that the mortality among the members of the Water's family is not to be attributed mainly to the climate of Cape Mount, but probably arose from the effect produced on their health, by the diseases which afflicted greatly the whole company by the "Elvira Owen," by some peculiar mental depression, or some marked peculiarity of constitution. The intelligence just received, both from ROBERTSPORT and CAREYSBURGH, is most encouraging and cheering to all the friends of Liberia.

[From the Marion American.]

Monument to a Slave.

THE students of Howard College have erected a monument over the grave of the slave Harry.

The ceremony was performed on Sunday the 10th instant, that day being selected for the convenience of the negroes, who wished to witness the ceremony. Harry was a boy who waited on the students, and by his faithful and courageous devotion, sacrificed himself to a horrible death. But for his efforts a large number of the students would have been burned to death. One of the first to discover the fire, he ran from room to room waking up the sleeping students. Even then he would not leave, and thoughtless of himself, and reckless of danger, though the flames leaped all around him, and the walls were falling in, he would not leave while there was a life to save for others. He remained too long, and was himself enveloped in the flames, and burned to death.

He exhibited a high humanity and courage which does honor, not only to his humble race, but to human nature itself; and his self-sacrificing devotion and fidelity mark in letters of living light the reciprocal affection between the master and the servant.

The monument is a perpendicular marble shaft, ten feet high, of quadrilateral figure. The brief, simple, touching epitaph, a part on each side of the shaft, tells the simple narrative of a devotion as noble and as grand as any in the great annals of history.

We have made several visits to the grave of this humble martyr in the cause of humanity. We cannot look upon it without the involuntary tribute of a tear to his memory. We give a copy of the epitaph:

HARRY,

Servant of H. Talbird, D. D., President of Howard College,
who lost his life from injuries received while rousing the students,
at the burning of the College Building,
on the night of October 15th, 1854,
aged 23 years.

A consistent member of the Baptist Church, he illustrated the character of a Christian servant—"faithful unto death."

As a grateful tribute to his fidelity, and to commemorate a noble act, this Monument has been reared by the Students of Howard College and the Alabama Baptist Convention.

He was employed as a waiter in the College, and when alarmed by the flames at midnight, and warned to escape for his life, replied: "I must wake the boys first;" and thus saved their lives at the cost of his own.

List of Emigrants by the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens, 2d voyage.

From Baltimore May 21st, and Norfolk May 23th, 1857.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	LOCKPORT, N. Y. (For Monrovia.)			
1	J. W. Holcom,.....	46.	Free.	
2	Martha ".....	47.	do.	
3	Henry ".....	19.	do.	
4	Martha ".....	16.	do.	
5	Albert ".....	5.	do.	
6	J. Wesley ".....	24.	do.	
	ORANGE CO., VA. (For Robertsport.)			
7	Monroe Hall,.....	28.	Slave.	} Em. by John H. Bumgarner.
8	John ".....	25.	do.	
9	Jane ".....	22.	do.	
10	Reuben Johnson,.....	21.	do.	
11	Benjamin ".....	16.	do.	
12	Lucy ".....	14.	do.	
	HANOVER CO., VA. (For Greenville.)			
13	Adam Coleman,.....	21.	do.	} Em. by B. C. Coghill.
14	William ".....	18.	do.	
15	William Foster,.....	18.	do.	
	BREMO BLUFF, VA. (For Greenville.)			
16	Solomon Creecy,.....	65.	do.	Em. by Gen. J. H. Cocke.
	NEWBERN, N. C. (For Greenville.)			
17	Nathan Freeman,.....	44.	Free.	
18	Caroline ".....	34.	do.	
19	Daniel ".....	5.	do.	
20	Hester ".....	3.	do.	
21	Patsy ".....	1.	do.	
22	Amos Moore,.....	40.	do.	
23	Mary ".....	26.	do.	
24	Hannah E. ".....	6.	do.	
25	Deborah F. ".....	3.	do.	
26	John A. ".....	1.	do.	
27	Alice ".....	60.	do.	
28	Hetty ".....	14.	do.	
29	Martha Simpson,.....	32.	do.	
30	Catharine Butler,.....	32.	do.	
31	Mary F. ".....	8.	do.	
32	James H. ".....	5.	do.	
33	Joanna ".....	2.	do.	
34	Anamas Gould,.....	40.	Slave.	Em. by will of Mrs. Nancy Gould.
	BLADEN CO., N. C. (For Robertsport.)			
35	Jack McKay,.....	90.	do.	} Em. by will of Mrs. Nancy Gould.
36	Peggy ".....	86.	do.	
37	Prince ".....	30.	do.	
38	King ".....	29.	do.	
39	Israel ".....	28.	do.	
40	Dublin ".....	22.	do.	
41	Travis ".....	20.	do.	
42	Rayford ".....	18.	do.	
43	Milly ".....	39.	do.	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
44	Nancy McKay.....	21.	Slave.	
45	Taylor “.....	2.	do.	
46	Sam “.....	20.	do.	
47	Treadwell “.....	13.	do.	
48	Mary J. “.....	11.	do.	
49	Marshall “.....	9.	do.	
50	Upon “.....	8.	do.	
51	Gibbs “.....	7.	do.	
52	Ally “.....	9.	do.	
53	Christian “.....	30.	do.	
54	Beckey A. “.....	12.	do.	
55	Eoe “.....	7.	do.	
56	Noah “.....	6.	do.	
57	Emily “.....	4.	do.	
58	Jimmy “.....	21.	do.	
59	Christian “.....	5.	do.	
60	Diana “.....	23.	do.	
61	Dora “.....	4.	do.	
62	Winslow “.....	4 mon.	do.	
63	Venus “.....	20.	do.	
64	Beckey A. “.....	9.	do.	
65	Nancy “.....	55.	do.	
66	Henry “.....	30.	do.	
67	John “.....	28.	do.	
68	Worthington “.....	26.	do.	
69	Edward “.....	23.	do.	
70	Huey “.....	23.	do.	
71	Jim “.....	21.	do.	
72	Anna “.....	25.	do.	
73	Tilly “.....	7.	do.	
74	John “.....	4.	do.	
75	Secrena A “.....	1.	do.	
76	Diana “.....	50.	do.	
77	Fred “.....	35.	do.	
78	Isaiah “.....	25.	do.	
79	Jackson “.....	20.	do.	
80	Eliza “.....	19.	do.	
81	Emiline “.....	17.	do.	
82	Dallas “.....	13.	do.	
83	Mary “.....	60.	do.	
84	John “.....	37.	do.	
85	Gomer “.....	27.	do.	
86	Isaac “.....	23.	do.	
87	Will “.....	21.	do.	
88	Sip “.....	18.	do.	
89	Dim, or Dean “.....	17.	do.	
90	Lucy “.....	43.	do.	
91	Ned, or John “.....	21.	do.	
92	Henry “.....	19.	do.	
93	Frank “.....	14.	do.	
94	Duncan “.....	10.	do.	
95	Eva “.....	8.	do.	
96	Whitney “.....	5.	do.	
97	Emiline “.....	18.	do.	
98	Mary “.....	17.	do.	
99	Katy “.....	36.	do.	
100	Alice “.....	35.	do.	
101	Thomas “.....	12.	do.	

Em. by will of Gen. J. J. McKay.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
102	Lazarus McKay.....	10..	Slave.	
103	Mary “.....	6..	do.	
104	Richmond “.....	6..	do.	
105	Elijah “.....	4..	do.	
106	Wisley “.....	2..	do.	
107	Amy “.....	29..	do.	
108	Atilla “.....	4..	do.	
109	Nan “.....	22..	do.	
110	Edy “.....	3..	do.	
111	Gable “.....	9..	do.	
112	Lyle “.....	12..	do.	
113	Robert “.....	50..	do.	
114	Bill Plyme“.....	47..	do.	
115	Rose “.....	55..	do.	
116	Plym “.....	32..	do.	
117	Sarah “.....	25..	do.	
118	Haines “.....	11..	do.	
119	Amanda “.....	10..	do.	
120	Argolus “.....	4..	do.	
121	Eliza “.....	3..	do.	
122	Liberia “.....	3 mon.	do.	
123	Guy “.....	48..	do.	
124	Belle “.....	65..	do.	
125	Rob “.....	35..	do.	
126	July “.....	18..	do.	
127	Caroline “.....	25..	do.	
128	Drinda “.....	40..	do.	
129	Charles “.....	20..	do.	
130	July “.....	35..	do.	
131	Miles “.....	17..	do.	
132	Halsey “.....	11..	do.	
133	Willowby “.....	9..	do.	
134	Phillis “.....	75..	do.	
135	Bill “.....	35..	do.	
136	Nip “.....	55..	do.	
137	Job “.....	40..	do.	
138	John State“.....	48..	do.	
139	Lydia “.....	13..	do.	
140	Rose “.....	8..	do.	
	WILMINGTON, N. C. (For Robertsport.)			
141	Henry Shairs.....	28..	Free.	
	WINCHESTER, TENN. (For Cape Palmas.)			
142	Harry Sharp.....	57..	Slave.	
143	Frances “.....	56..	do.	
144	Matilda “.....	36..	do.	
145	Nathan “.....	11..	do.	
146	Nancy F. “.....	9..	do.	
147	Mary “.....	7..	do.	
148	Benjamin “.....	5..	do.	
149	Jane “.....	13..	do.	
150	Anderson “.....	30..	do.	
151	Florinda “.....	17..	do.	
152	Wiley “.....	1..	do.	
153	Martha “.....	27..	do.	
154	Isaac “.....	11..	do.	
155	Henry “.....	19..	do.	
156	Ned “.....	17..	do.	

Em. by Mrs. Mary Sharp.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	CLEVELAND, TENN. (For Greenville.)			
157	Sophia Norman,.....	37..	Free.	
158	Susan C. West,.....	18..	do.	
159	John H. ".....	16..	do.	
160	Alonzo J. ".....	13..	do.	
161	William B. ".....	10..	do.	
162	Mary E. Norman,.....	2..	do.	
	WASH'N COLLEGE, TENN (For Monrovia)			
163	Peter Jones,.....	55..	Slave.	Purchased himself.
	CLEVELAND, TENN. (For Monrovia.)			
164	Nathan Grant,.....	22..	Free.	
	GAINESVILLE, ALA. (For Monrovia.)			
165	Henry Brackett,.....	26..	Slave.	Em. by Mrs. A. Brackett.
	MERCER CO., KY. (For Monrovia)			
166	Martin Clark,.....	50..	do.	} Em. by Wm. Thompson.
167	Artemesia ".....	41..	do.	
168	Battle ".....	22..	do.	
169	Corilla ".....	16..	do.	
170	Esther ".....	14..	do.	
171	Isabella ".....	12..	do.	
172	Charles ".....	6..	do.	
173	Westey ".....	2..	do.	
174	Logan ".....	3 mon.	do.	
175	Moses Thompson,.....	53..	do.	
176	Calherine ".....	47..	do.	
177	Victoria ".....	15..	do.	
178	Leonora ".....	13..	do.	
179	Liverylives ".....	12..	do.	
180	Sally ".....	11..	do.	
181	Lewis ".....	42..	do.	
182	Lavinia ".....	34..	do.	
183	Zelulah ".....	15..	do.	
184	Bascom ".....	11..	do.	
185	Paul ".....	7..	do.	
186	Silas ".....	7..	do.	
187	Emmet ".....	5..	do.	
188	Polly ".....	3..	do.	
189	Young ".....	8 mon.	do.	
190	Pryor Egbert,.....	42..	do.	} Em. by Wm. Thompson.
191	Margaret ".....	39..	do.	
192	Montrose ".....	15..	do.	
193	John ".....	13..	do.	
194	Harrison ".....	10..	do.	
195	Elizabeth ".....	7..	do.	
196	Fillmore ".....	8 mon.	do.	
197	Ann Jane Thompson,...	22..	do.	
198	Pamala ".....	5..	do.	
199	Infant ".....	7 mon.	do.	
	OHIO CO., KY. (For Monrovia.)			
200	Atha Belt,.....	40..	do.	}
201	Rachel ".....	40..	do.	
202	Joseph ".....	13..	do.	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave	Remarks.
203	John Belt,.....	11..	Slave.	Em. by will of H. Belt.
204	Samuel ".....	8..	do.	
205	Caroline Eddington,....	7..	do.	
206	Lerenda ".....	5..	do.	
207	Thomas ".....	3..	do.	Citizen of Liberia.
	Sanda Eddington,.....			

Note.—These 207, together with the number previously sent, (9,502,) make a total of 9,709 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Intelligence.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—The reception of the gospel by the natives of Central Africa is truly interesting. Mr. Phillips, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention, writes from Ijaye, under date of June 2d,—that there was no lack of people to preach to. Some men came in first, who said they wanted peace in their hearts, and they had heard that the word of God would give it, and so they came to hear the word. While talking to them about Christ Jesus, &c., a crowd of women came in. Indeed, it was a crowd. The parlor was nearly full. It is likely the women came to gaze in part, but they soon seemed to be interested; and soon their eyes, as it were, forgot to look, their minds were so interested with the "story of the Cross." They almost continually said, "Lord have mercy upon us." They went away with uplifted hands, praying God to have mercy upon them. They seemed to have lost all desire to gaze, but went straightway off. I preached several times in the market in the afternoon to large crowds of anxious listeners; many said with uplifted hands, "pray for me;" some of them were very old persons.—The tears seemed almost ready to start from their eyes. O how affecting!—*Macedonian.*

SOUTH EASTERN AFRICA.—The mission of the English Wesleyan Society at Natal in Southeastern Africa was commenced ten years ago in a district entirely uncultivated. Wars had swept off by thousands the former inhabitants, and at the founding of the mission not a native kraal was to be found within a distance of ten miles. The tribe of a chief, who urged the location of the mission at this point, immediately removed thither, and now a dense population extends forty or fifty miles in all directions.

The progress of civilization under the influence of Christian instruction is marked and pleasing. But the progress of the effects of the gospel is still more so. Several are embodied in the church, whose lives show forth the praise of God. At a recent love feast, several of these sable converts gave an interesting account of the great and wonderful change wrought in them by the gospel. "One young man said, 'I was so dark and blind before I came on a mission station, that once, when a man, a Christian, came into my father's house and prayed with the family, I wondered who he was talking to in prayer; but understanding he was talking with God, and as I could not see him, I went in search of him among the pots and baskets in the back part of the hut, thinking I should see him there. But now his word has taught me, God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.'

"Another man said, 'So dark was I formerly, that when I heard people talk about God, I could not comprehend who or what he was. The first time I ever went to a place of worship was at night; and there I saw a sight I never saw before,—a bright burning light against the wall! it kept light of itself: I watched and looked. 'Ah!' I said, 'that is God.' I never saw such a thing before. So ignorant was I, that I took the candle to be God, hanging on the wall. But to-day I do know God is light: for he hath shown me I am a miserable sinner, and that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.'

"A woman said, 'As for me, you all know me. I have been a witch-doctor; and I am guilty of many of the works of darkness. In darkness I thought I was right; but, O, God's word has shown me I was all wrong. I hate my former ways. I now love the word of God, and I have

vowed ever to abide by it. So pray for me.”

Some of the leading men in the country appear to be emancipated from the darkness and superstition in which their fathers have been involved for ages past. The son of the aged chief, who will soon succeed to the government, is very favorable to the objects of the mission, and embraces every opportunity of being with the missionaries. The mission in the large tribe is acquiring an increasing influence.

CAPE PALMAS.—A good and hopeful work of grace is said to be progressing at Cape Palmas, in connection with the Episcopal Mission. Of the heathen of the native towns surrounding Cavalla, thirty or forty have recently cast in their lot with the people of God, and show much consistency and zeal. Some who joined the church a few years ago have stood faithful in the midst of persecution, holding family worship in their huts morning and evening, and gathering in as many as they can persuade to join in the devotions.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Dr. Livingston, the African discoverer, relates the following incident which occurred to one of the party of Makololo, whose faithful services had been to him of so much value through his perilous journey from the interior of the continent to the coast :

Anxious to bring one of his companions with him to England, that he might convey back to his countrymen in the interior of Africa a good report of English civilization and Christianity, Dr. Livingston made his selection. But the issue was most affecting. When this Makololo stranger reached Quillemane, he was sufficiently surprised at the marvellous novelties that there surrounded him. The sea, then tossed by a tempest, which prevented the ship-of-war, awaiting Dr. Livingston's arrival, from approaching the shore, filled him with amazement. And when, at length, the “Frolic” hove in sight, although the waves were still running high, they put off to her in a boat. The Makololo, of course, accompanied his friend. But as the boat rose and sank with each billow, he turned to Dr. Livingston, and with a look and tone indicative of no ordinary excitement, not unmixed with alarm, said, “Is this the way you go?” Though repeatedly assured that they were approaching the ship, he often renewed the question. At length they were on board and set sail for the Mauritius. But the strain put upon the mind of this untutored African by the many novelties which, in rapid

succession, filled him with wonder or fear, proved too much for his faculties ; and when, on entering the harbor of St. Louis, he saw a steamer in motion, reason reeled, and in a fit of temporary insanity he flung himself into the sea and perished.

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.—The Pensacola (Florida) Gazette of the 4th instant says: “On Tuesday last thirty-five free colored persons took their departure from this city for Tampico, and in a few days those who are still remaining will also leave for the same place. It was a painful sight to see them parting from their friends and their native country to seek homes in a foreign land. They take with them the sympathy of all our citizens on account of the causes which have led them to leave us, and also their best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity in their new homes.”

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Livingston's and Bowen's very successful revelations in regard to the interior of Africa, have aroused a spirit of adventure from which further developments of a most important character to science and geography may be expected. Here, in Australia and the frozen zone, lie the only portions of the globe now beyond the ken of mankind. The following from our exchanges show the efforts put forth to open up Africa.

STEAM ON THE NIGER.—A deputation from the British Association for the advancement of science has had an interview with the Government, to urge the resumption of steam communication with the interior of Africa by the river Niger and its tributaries.

EXPLORATION OF THE NIGER.—A final arrangement has been made with the British Government by McGregor Laird, Esq., for carrying on the exploration of the interior of Central Africa, via the Niger and its tributaries, for five consecutive years. Mr. Laird was desirous to have had two steamers employed and a contract for seven years, but failing in this he intends to send out a second steamer on his own account. The steamer is in such a state of forwardness that it is hoped to have her enter the river Niger in June.

ANOTHER BRITISH EXPEDITION.—An expedition under the charge of Dr. W. B. Baikie, surgeon R. N., has just been sanctioned by the Treasury, and will be composed (says the United Service Gazette) of the following naval officers in ad-

dition, Lieut. John H. Glover, Mr. Daniel J. May, 2d master, and Mr. Francis W. Davis, assistant surgeon. Dr. Baikie proceeds to Sierra Leone by the next African mail, where he will remain until the arrival of a steamer to assist him in his operations. The object of the expedition is to penetrate into the interior of Africa for commercial purposes. Dr. Baikie has been very liberally supplied with various articles for barter and for presents to the chiefs and natives. The whole of the above named officers will receive a salary equal to double full pay, in addition to their half pay, and will be supplied with chronometers, instruments and books, by the Admiralty. We understand the return of the gallant explorers may be looked for in about two years, at which time we hope to have the gratification of learning they have successfully achieved the object of their undertaking.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATION.—Dr. Bowen Dorrance is about to select in New Orleans, fifty men of such acclimation as will enable them to withstand the climate of the eastern coast of Africa. Dr. Dorrance has been selected by the Russian Government as the chief of an expedition now being fitted out to explore the country lying contiguous to Madagascar, to examine more particularly into the botanical character of the *gymnospermum candialis*, a species of *cactus* indigenous to those parts, which, it is supposed, will supersede the use of hemp in the manufacture of rope. The visit of the Russian Prince Michael Hilkoff to this country is said to be for the advancement of this expedition.

ANNEXATION IN AFRICA.—Cape Palmas, the Maryland colony on the western coast of Africa, has been annexed to the Republic of Liberia, and the natives who had a settlement in the very heart of the town of Harper in Cape Palmas, have received compensation for the site, (\$1,000,) and have been removed elsewhere. This has been one of the results of the war.

The Rev. J. W. Horne, of the Methodist Church in Liberia, describes Mr. Seys's new settlement, as exceedingly well chosen. He says:

"It is up the country, about fifty miles from Monrovia, on the top of a hill, three or four hundred feet above the sea-level; the path out to it from White Plains is very good; wherever the native path needed clearing or straightening, Mr. Seys had it done; I walked over this path in six or seven hours. What noble trees are on the tops and sides of that hill!—What luxuriance of nature! What a

view stretches out before you, and away to the horizon! A dark green sea of uninterrupted foliage with its swells and its hollows. I have no doubt the spot is healthier now than any on the coast, the air is lighter and purer, the water is better, the seclusion from temptation to various misdoing is favorable. At present all things are done 'decently and in order' in that little community, public worship is held morning and evening; the meals are regularly and punctually provided; the hours of work and of rest are indicated by the ringing of a bell; the newly arrived spend part of each day in school. As yet, after five or six weeks' residence, no fever has shown itself among the people, while some of their companions on the voyage, left on the lowlands, have already perished."

The destruction of property at Cape Palmas has rendered many families destitute, and the Rev. J. S. Payne, the superintendent of the Methodist mission there, makes an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid on their behalf.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.—This Society, which was organized in New York some three years since, is designed to diffuse the gospel of Christ in the Southern and Southwestern States, which furnish a wide and comparatively unoccupied field for missionary effort. During the three years of its existence the sum of twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars, has been cast into its treasury by the benevolent. During the year upwards of forty missionaries were employed in eleven States, who accomplished a large amount of christian labor. Three new churches were organized, two houses of public worship erected, one hundred members added to the churches, seventy-eight thousand five hundred and fifty pages of tracts, seventy-eight Bibles and one hundred and forty-eight testaments distributed, and many children gathered into the Sabbath schools, and much other good done.

DECREASE OF SLAVERY IN LOUISIANA.—The recent census of Louisiana shows the number of slaves to be 263,197, being an increase of only 13,388 over the total of the year 1850, which was 244,800. The free population numbers 124,606, being an increase of 50,853 over the total of 1850, which was 273,755. Thus, while the increase of the slaves has been only seven per cent., the preponderance of the free over the slaves is at present 61,609, whereas in the year 1850 it was but 28,946.—At the same relative rate of increase, this

preponderance will in 1860 reach 80,000. Of the whole increase of inhabitants 33,000 was in the city of New Orleans, and 20,000 in the other cities and towns. There was a manifest decrease of the slaves in the same communities. Doubtless the great emigration to Texas and Arkansas has operated to prevent a large increase of the slaves.

EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.—When the Constitution was formed, every State tolerated slavery—and the “encroachments of the Slave Power” have increased the numbers from *thirteen to fifteen*—while the encroachments of the Free Power have increased the number of Free States from *naught to seventeen*.

A gold medal has been offered by *Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of England*, for the encouragement of Liberian literature. All competitors must be Liberian citizens, whether male or female, and of good moral repute. The subject presented for competition is, “*The Future of Africa.*”

PROGRESS IN NORTH AFRICA.—The concession for a telegraph line through Egypt and the Red Sea to India, has been granted by the Turkish Government, with a subsidy of £4,500 per annum for its use between Constantinople and Egypt. The Pasha of Egypt has met the company in a most liberal spirit. The line is to be completed in three years, but the company hope to complete it in one.

The formation of the Euphrates Valley Railway appears to engage much attention in Paris.

UNION MEETINGS.—We have ever felt that the true objects of Colonization need only to be known in order to be highly appreciated.

Every means, therefore, to impart correct information on the subject becomes an important auxiliary to the good work in which we are engaged. Among the very efficient means now employed, to advance the interests and usefulness of our Society, are the “*Union meetings,*” held in various parts of the State, by the Rev. C. Brown.

As colonization contemplates the founding of a christian nation, which shall finally consolidate the numerous tribes of Africa, and diffuse among the millions there the benefits of a christian civilization, any information respecting Africa, and its facilities for improvement become matters of much concern to those who earnestly desire the elevation of the African race.

The discoveries recently made by Barth, Wilson, Livingston, Bowen, and other travelers, are of the most surprising and encouraging nature—full of promise to the future of Liberia. It is desirable to bring these discoveries before the masses of the people, showing their bearing on the work of colonization, hence the utility of large gatherings of persons such as those brought together by the efforts of Mr. Brown.—His plan is to invite the congregations in any given town to assemble in one of the largest churches in the place, which may be opened for the purpose, when a discourse is delivered by him, giving a brief history of Liberia—an account of its present condition and prospects—the late discoveries in Africa; together with other interesting facts relating to our colored population as connected with the prosperity of the new republic.

These meetings create a deep interest wherever held. Usually the churches in which they are convened are crowded.—The several pastors attend with their people and take part in the exercises. Beside the correct information given on such occasions, misrepresentations respecting the designs of our cause are removed from the mind, so that it invariably happens, in tracing the results of a meeting, a most kind and generous impression is found to have been left on the community.

We subjoin a late article from the “*Advocate,*” published in York, Pa., which corresponds with the sentiments expressed in Reading, Danville, Harrisburg, and in other places where similar meetings have been held. We would respectfully suggest to our friends through the State whether it would not be well to adopt measures for holding union meetings in their neighborhoods, and any information or assistance needed from this office will be cheerfully rendered to the extent of our ability.

“*The Colonization Meeting.*—A very large audience was gathered at the German Reformed Church on Sabbath evening last, to listen to Rev. Mr. Brown, one of the officers of the Society, as he plead the cause of African Colonization. The speaker most wisely and happily avoided any remarks that would prejudice the Abolitionist on the one hand or the pro-slavery advocate on the other. He showed most conclusively the importance and glory of this work. No one who heard him can doubt that Africa is the place for the colored man who aspires to real independence, and that a great work is going forward in Western Africa, whose results are just beginning to be apparent. Surely

no christian or philanthropist of the lowest grade, can fail to be interested where such hopeful prospects are presented for the future of that dark continent. Already is the detestable traffic in slaves totally destroyed throughout the whole of Liberia, and wherever the power of that new State extends, like results will follow. Already are the surrounding heathen nations listening to the gospel from their own native brethren. No other influence is operating more successfully to christianize and civilize the inhabitants of Africa. The results of the meeting, and the feeling excited will long be perceptible, we may believe, in this community."

The Rev. Mr. Mahon also has recently commenced holding these union meetings in the western part of the State.—*Colonization Herald*.

WEALTHY COLORED PEOPLE.—The New Orleans (La.) *Crescent* says that the free colored population of that city, are possessed of property to the amount of \$4,000,000.

PROF. MUNROE calculates that there are 30,000 colored people in Ohio, and that they own \$6,000,000 worth of property, on which they pay annually \$60,000 tax.

[From the Presbyterian.]

THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.—HOW IT WORKS.

Messrs. Editors—On the 31st of December last I had the pleasure of attending the inauguration of the Rev. J. B. Carter as Principal of this Institute—a college and theological seminary for the training of a colored ministry.

The first quarter of instruction has closed, and on the 7th ult., I attended an informal examination of the more advanced students. There were two in this class, one a candidate under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, and the other of the First Presbytery of Philadelphia. One has not been under tuition but a short time, both have had very limited opportunities, and during their connection with the Institute have laboured under many disadvantages and interruptions. Under the circumstances, I cannot but feel that the progress that they have made is not only creditable to teacher and taught, but highly encouraging to all interested in this great work. Their progress, thus far, I take to be an augury of great and cheering success in the future. Their studies ranged through several subjects, all important, and in their case indispensable. In the ordinary school department they were examined on English orthography and syntax, on a portion of their geographical

studies and English composition. In their classical and theological studies they read and translated a portion of the Greek Testament, and entered into an analysis of a portion of the Gospel by Matthew, developing both its history and doctrine. In all of these exercises they exhibited a most commendable aptness to learn, and a discrimination of judgment indicative of thought and reflection.

Their compositions, as to style and matter, would do credit even to more advanced students, and compare very favourably with similar productions of young men in our academies and colleges.

In their Scripture analysis they were equal to some whom I have heard examined for licensure, and who have passed through our Presbyteries. One of them drew out a critical argument on the mode of baptism as administered by John, which was exceedingly good; the data of which I suppose had been furnished by the lecture of the Principal, but in this I was mistaken. It was the fruit of his own intellectual labour.

I felt glad that I had enjoyed such an opportunity of witnessing what this class of persons can be aided to do by wise and patient training. The friends of the Institute have reason to be encouraged with this first quarter's instruction. The next term, we hope, will not only witness more students in attendance, but call forth, and reward by success, the skilful energies of the Principal. Rev. Mr. Carter is doing a great work, in which I trust he will receive the encouragement of the Church, and be accompanied with the daily prayers of the friends of the Redeemer. He will spend the summer recess in making collections for the Institution.

I hope he will find favour in all the churches. Would that some few David Hunts could be found to endow the school and live to witness the great good accomplished by it. Are there not some such! The work has begun; has made progress; who will adopt this child of Providence and nurse its young life to vigorous manhood? Who will fan this scarcely lambent flame until it shall impart its vital heat to many now ready to perish, and embrace in its elastic brilliant folds a continent of darkness? A. H.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.—The schooner Fawn arrived at Baltimore May 27th, with Liberia dates to April 20th. The U. S. brig Dolphin sailed from Monrovia April 18th, for Cape de Verde Islands. The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following synopsis of the news:

"President Benson had sent a message to the Liberia Legislature, announcing that the people of the 'State of Maryland in Liberia' having unanimously voted in favor of annexation as a county to the republic of Liberia, had made a formal application for admission, accompanied by a request to have the name of their county changed from the 'County of Palmas,' as was first requested by them, to the county of Maryland. This request the President thinks should be complied with, as it is richly due to the State of Maryland, in the United States of America, whose Colonization Society, having been liberally aided by the State government, planted, and for a long time fostered the settlement at Cape Palmas, and whose solicitude for their welfare is yet undiminished.

President Benson also speaks in high terms of the generous conduct of Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, through whom the republic secured a loan of \$5,000 to enable it to prosecute and close the recent war at Cape Palmas."

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, OHIO.—An institution with this title has been established in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, the object of which is the better education of the free colored youth of the country. It was devised by the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but has secured the good-will of other denominations, which are represented in its board of trustees. Fifty-two acres of land with an edifice of 200 rooms, and nine dwelling houses, comprise the property of the college. This estate, first built for a water cure establishment, was purchased at a cost of \$15,000. The sum of \$17,000 has been raised, but an additional sum is wanted to endow the University, and the Rev. Mr. French of Xenia, is now in this city for the purpose of procuring subscription. He has letters from Gov. Chase, Judge McLean and others. The University has already entered upon its second session, with about fifty pupils of a very promising character, twelve of whom are liberated slaves from the extreme South. A large number of students can be accommodated with board on reasonable terms, and the price of tuition is as low as can reasonably be afforded. The enterprise seems a feasible as well as a benevolent one.

LIBERIA.—Mr. John Jackson, a colored man who has spent the past few months in Liberia, but is now in this city, writes to us as follows:

"The colony is now in a prosperous condition, and the people are happy and

contented. The climate is improving. It is not so changeable, and the rains are not so heavy and long continued; and it is becoming quite a healthy country. I am fully convinced that it is the best and only country where the colored people can enjoy civil and religious liberty. We have good churches and schools, and all the elements to make a great and good people; for there we have plenty of good land without money or price, and I am satisfied that if the colored people would study their own interest—if they but knew the advantages this beautiful country possesses—they would improve every opportunity to go there. Especially is it the best country for the rising generation; for there you can sit truly under your own vine and fig tree, having none to molest or make afraid."—*Jour. of Com.*

[From N. Y. Col. Journal for June.]

SUGAR MILL.—A large steam sugar mill, costing \$6,000, is now on its way to Liberia.

It will be entrusted to J. M. Richardson, on the St. Paul's river, of whom Dr. Jas. Hall lately remarked that by his enterprise and energy he was doing more than any other man in the Republic. If his life and health are spared, we feel confident that Mr. Richardson will exhibit the capability of Liberia to become extensively and profitably a sugar-producing country. The friends of colonization will recognise in this liberal advance, made by several gentlemen of this city, an important movement toward the development of the resources of Liberia, hitherto neglected for want of capital and enterprise.

BOWEN'S CENTRAL AFRICA.—The St. Louis Western Watchman speaks in the following language of Mr. Bowen's book:

"The great demand for this book seems to be a special indication of Providence. No book has ever yet appeared, which will give such determination to the interests of missions, colonization and commerce, in Africa, as this book. The evidence is so clear, and the testimony so reliable, that it will doubtless decide many to look upon this field as their own personal duty.

"If we could give a title of the notices we have received of the universal approval of this book, it would be considered as extraordinary testimony. One brother in this State sends ten dollars as a donation, and urges the free circulation of the book among young ministers."

It will be seen that 207 emigrants sailed in the M. C. Stevens, not 222 as erroneously stated in our last number.

The Liberian Republic.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE Pennsylvania Colonization Society has issued an address, dated the 18th of June, inviting the pastors and churches of that State to make collections on or near the Fourth of July, for the cause of African colonization. The address presents as subjects worthy of consideration, in discourses that may be delivered in aid of this cause:—Duty to our colored people; African nationality; Liberia, its history and present condition; Liberia's mission to Africa;—and hopes that considerations connected with these topics may serve to inspire fresh interest in the cause, and that a generous effort will be made to replenish the treasury of the Society. This highly interesting appeal is signed by the following gentlemen,—

SAMUEL H. PERKINS,
PAUL T. JONES,
JOHN MARSTON,
COLSTON HIESKELL,
THOMAS WATTSON,
ALONZO POTTER, Pres.,
THOS. S. MALCOM, Committee.
Cor. Sec'y.

The Rev. Charles Brown and the Rev. Joseph Mahon are authorised to present the claims of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and remittances can be made to William Coppinger, Treasurer, No. 609 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1857.

MAINE.			
Bangor—Cash, G. W. Pickering, each \$10, by Capt. George Barker.....	20	00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Roxbury—Seth S. Arnold.....	5	00	
VERMONT.			
By Rev. J. Orcutt:—			
Berlin—Rev. James Hobart, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.....	50	00	
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Lee—In payment for a legacy of the late Eli Bradley, (by Rev. T. S. Bradley, of Milton, Conn., paid to Rev. J. B. Pinney,) to constitute the following persons life members of the Am. Col. Soc.; Luther Bradley, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. T. S. Bradley, Milton, Conn.; Jno. S. Bradley, Lee, Mass., \$30 each, and Amanda Bradley, Lee, Mass., (in part), \$10.....	100	00	
CONNECTICUT.			
By Rev. J. Orcutt:—			
Waterbury—Miss Esther Humiston, \$10 in full, to constitute herself a life member of the			
Am. Col. Soc.; Miss Susan Bronson, \$5 in full, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; J. S. Mitchell, L. W. Coe, each \$10; S. M. Buckingham, A. Benedict, G. Kendrick, Judge Buel, J. P. Elton, each \$5; Mrs. Ambrose Ives, Wm. R. Hitchcock, H. N. Lyman, R. W. Cairns, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Clark, D. D., N. Hall, ea. \$2; Dr. Platt, C. J. Carrington, C. J. Godfrey, Chs. Benedict, Mr. Kingsbury, J. Buckingham, each \$1; Collection in the M. E. Church, \$10.76.....	92	76	
New Haven—Senior Class in Yale College, \$30, to constitute the Rev. Geo. P. Fisher, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Mrs. Whitney, George Hoadley, each \$5.....	40	00	
Hartford—H. Huntington.....	50	00	
Canton—Canton Col. Society...	18	75	
Brooklyn—Collection in Baptist Church.....	1	53	
Norwich—Mrs. Wolcott Huntington, \$10; Misses Bliss, \$2.	12	00	
Glastenburg—S. & E. A. Hub-			

bard, \$10 in full, to constitute Sereno Hubbard, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; J. B. Williams, \$10; Dea. Plummer, D. Hubbard, each \$5; Mrs. Benj. Taylor, \$3; Oswin Wells, \$2; J. S. Wells, \$1.....	36 00
Stratford—L. H. Russell, \$5 in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Wm. Strong, \$3; Mrs. Linsley, \$2; Mrs. Sarah H. Tomlinson, Miss Mary Tomlinson, each \$1.....	12 00
Williamantic—Cong'l Society, \$9 in full, to constitute Jno. Tracey, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	9 00
Plymouth Hollow—Seth Thomas, \$10; Dr. W. Woodruff, Geo. W. Gilbert, each \$3; Mrs. Samuel Sanford, \$1.....	17 00
Plymouth—Henry Scovill.....	2 00
Stafford Springs—R. G. Pinney.....	3 00

299 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern—From F. D. Thomas, towards expenses of emigration Mr. Wade's man.....	35 00
Bladen County—From Jas. Robeson, administrator with the will annexed of Gen. J. J. McKay, in part towards the emigration of one hundred and six persons.....	2,210 00

2,245 00

LOUISIANA.

Jackson—Jno. McKowen, (annual subscription,) \$100; David Campbell, P. Foley, each \$5, by John McKowen.....	110 00
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OHIO.

Canton—Jno. Harris.....	5 00
Hillsborough—Samuel Linn.....	4 00
Collections by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, as follows:	

Linn, \$9.30; Bellview, Orrin Dole, \$10; Rev. Geo. McKillips, \$5; Green Springs, \$20; Perkins, \$40; Cooks Corners, \$1.75....	86 05
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Martinsburg—By J. C. Stockton: Uriah Reese, \$5; A. & R. Barnes, each \$2; Rev. D. Hervey, \$1.50; others, collection \$11.75.....	22 25
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Frederickstown—Collection.....	6 00
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Waterford—Jno. J. Turner and wife, annual subscription, \$10; Collection, \$2.50.....	12 50
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Mansfield—Collection.....	7 27
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Dallas—From John H. Bumgar-

ner, towards expenses of emigration of his six slaves, in the ship M. C. Stevens.....	210 00
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353 07

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—From Rev. A. M. Cowan, Agent of the Kentucky Col. Society, towards expenses of emigration of Mr. Thompson's people, \$800, and of the Belt family, \$15.....	815 00
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TENNESSEE.

Memphis—J. Cumming Johnson.....	30 00
Winchester—From Mrs. Mary Sharp, towards expenses of emigration of her fifteen slaves, in the ship M. C. Stevens....	504 00

534 00

WISCONSIN.

Beloit—Fourth installment of legacy of Mrs. L. Colton, deceased, by Rev. A. L. Chapin.....	250 00
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Total Contributions..... \$657 07

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Bangor—Eben Coe, \$1, to Aug. '56; E. F. Duren, Michael Schwartz, each \$1, for 1857, by Capt. G. Barker. Brewer—Joshua Chamberlain, jr., \$1, to Nov. '57; Jeremiah Skinner, \$1, to Sept. '58, by Capt. Geo. Barker.....	5 00
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CONNECTICUT.—Waterbury—E. S. Clark, to Sept. 1856, \$1; Wm. R. Hitchcock, to June, '56, \$1.....	2 00
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PENNSYLVANIA.—Gettysburg—Moses McClean, to June, '58....	2 00
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OHIO.—Dallas—J. H. Bumgarner, to Jan. '59, \$1. Hillsborough—Sam'l Linn, to May, '58, \$1. Berea—Jno. Baldwin, to Aug. '57, \$2.....	4 00
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INDIANA.—Jeffersonville—Thomas Stevens, \$10, to July, '61, by Rev. J. Mitchell.....	10 00
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Total Repository..... 23 00

“ Contributions..... 657 07

“ Legacies..... 350 00

“ Emigrants..... 3,774 00

“ for cabin passage in ship Mary Caro-

line Stevens..... 100 00

“ for freight in the ship

M. C. Stevens... 630 63

Aggregate amount....\$5,534 70

LIFE DIRECTORS.

<p>Hon. THOS. W. WILLIAMS, <i>Conn.</i>, THOMAS R. HAZARD, <i>Esq., R. I.</i> Rev. LEONARD BACON, <i>D. D., Conn.</i> Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS, <i>D. D., Mass.</i>, FRANCIS GRIFFIN, <i>Esq., Miss.</i>, Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, <i>Virginia</i>, Rev. J. E. PINNEY, <i>New York</i>, Rev. W. McLAIN, <i>Dis. Col.</i> HERMAN CAMP, <i>Esq., New York</i>, STEPHEN DUNCAN, <i>M. D., Miss.</i> JOHN MURDOCK, <i>Esq., "</i> JAMES RAILEY, <i>Esq., "</i> ALVAREZ FISK, <i>Esq., "</i> DAVID HUNT, <i>Esq., "</i> CHARLES BREWER, <i>Esq. Pa.</i>, NICHOLAS MILLS, <i>Esq., Va.</i>, J. KNICKERBACKER, <i>Esq., N. Y.</i></p>	<p>JAMES BOORMAN, <i>Esq. N. F.</i> SOLOMON STURGES, <i>Esq., Ohio</i>, CHARLES McMICKEN, <i>Esq., "</i> HENRY STODDARD, <i>Esq., "</i> Rev. JOHN MACLEAN, <i>D. D., N. Jersey</i>, WILLIAM SILLIMAN, <i>Esq., Louisiana</i>, JAMES HALL, <i>M. D., Maryland</i>. Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, <i>N. Y.</i> ALEXANDER DUNCAN, <i>Esq., R. I.</i> Hon. ALBERT FEARING, <i>Mass.</i> Rev. R. S. FINLEY, <i>N. J.</i> Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, <i>Mass.</i> Rev. R. R. GURLEY, <i>Dist. of Col.</i> Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, <i>N. H.</i> GEORGE LAW, <i>Esq., N. Y.</i> Hon. EDWARD COLES, <i>Pa.</i> JOHN P. CROZER, <i>Esq., Pa.</i></p>
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Delegates appointed by State Auxiliary Societies for 1857.

MAINE.—Rev. Francis B. Wheeler.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, T. R. Marvin, Esq., James Hayward, Esq., William Ropes, Esq., (one vacancy.)

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Hon. Isaac Toucey, Hon. John Woodruff, Hon. Wm. W. Welch, Hon. John A. Rockwell, Hon. S. H. Huntington, Hon. Charles A. Ingersol, Hon. John A. Brockway, Hon. Ebenezer Jackson, William S. Charnley, Esq., William C. Crump, Esq., E. C. Elliott, Esq., Charles Parker, Esq., George W. Shelton, Esq., J. G. Beckwith, M. D., Rev. G. S. Coit, D. D., Rev. Joseph Brewster, Rev. John Orcutt.

NEW YORK.—Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., Rev. Thos. DeWitt, D. D., D. M. Reese, M. D., Charles H. Haswell, Esq., Rev. A. D. VanZandt, D. D., H. M. Shieffelin, Esq., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., Francis Hall, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., Hon. Hamilton Fish, L. B. Ward, Esq., Hon. Washington Hunt, John C. Devereaux, Esq., Hon. J. B. Skinner, Joseph B. Collins, Esq., Hezekiah Loomis, Esq., Caleb Swan, Esq., Jas. T. Johnston, Esq., Hon. Herman Camp, Thomas Davenport, Esq., Hon. H. J. Baker, Hon. A. Ayrault, Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., Albert Porter, Esq., A. Champion, Esq., Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Hon. J. W. Beekman, Hon. A. Wakeman, Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, Geo. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, Rev. J. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW JERSEY.—Rev. Jonathan T. Stearnes, D. D., Rev. Alexander W. McClure, D. D., J. G. Goble, M. D., Col. W. C. Alexander, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq., Richard S. Field, Esq.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., William Parker Foulke, Esq., Wm. Coppinger, Esq., Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Chas. Brown.


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.

VIRGINIA.—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. D. S. Doggett, D. D., Rev. T. B. Balch, D. D., Rev. John A. Brodus, Hon. J. S. Caske, Hon. William Smith, Hon. C. J. Faulkner, Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Rev. W. H. Starr, Col. Thomas H. Ellis, Rev. Mr. Coulling, Dr. James H. Cabell, Prof. Bledsoe, Rev. Dr. McGuffie, Dr. James H. Minor, Hon. A. A. Stuart, John Howard, Esq., Rev. George D. Cummins, Rev. John C. Smith.

KENTUCKY.—Hon. W. L. Underwood, Rev. Alex. M. Cowan.

Next Expedition.

Our Ship, the MARY CAROLINE STEVENS, will sail from Baltimore and Norfolk about the 1st of November next. Application for freight should be made to Dr. James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore; for cabin or steerage passage, immediately to this office. The Ship will touch at all the ports in Liberia. Fare: Cabin \$100; Steerage \$35. Freight, \$1.50 a barrel, 30 cents a cubic foot, \$10 a ton. Palm oil, 5 cents a gallon on the entire capacity of the casks. No single package will be taken for less than \$1. All freight will be received and delivered alongside the ship, or landed at the risk and expense of the shipper or consignee. Passage and freight to be paid in advance. Five per cent. primage will be charged on all freight which is not paid in advance.

 All persons sending parcels and packages by Express or otherwise to Baltimore, to be forwarded in the ship, must pay the expenses on the same, including drayage to the ship, in Baltimore. No freight will be received at Norfolk.—The ship will only touch there for emigrants and their baggage and other belongings.

All letters sent to the care of this office will be duly forwarded in the ship.

Papers friendly will please copy.

Terms of the Repository.

THE African Repository is issued regularly on the 1st of every month, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance.

The Repository will be sent gratuitously—

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the Am. Col. Society.

To every person who contributes annually ten dollars, or more, to the Society.

To every life member of the Society;—constituted by the payment of thirty dollars.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

Subscribers who may not be visited by any of our regular agents, will please remit to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, the amount of their subscription, in any kind of funds which may be most convenient to them; which will be acknowledged by mail, free of postage, and also in the succeeding number of the Repository.

Form of Bequest to the A. C. S.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of _____ dollars to A. B., in trust for the American Colonization Society," &c.